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standpoint the facts in Professor Timiriazeff's book are not brought down to date. While it is easy to find faults in the scientific statements in such a book, it is not easy to find specialists who are both willing and able to write books for the general reader.

The tasks and aims of plant physiology are in serious need of being better known to a wider audience, and *The Life of the Plant* is one of the few books through which this may come about.

FORREST SHREVE.

Animal Geography. The Faunas of the Natural Regions of the Globe. By Marion I. Newbigin. The Oxford Geographies. 238 pp. Ills., index. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1913. 4s. 6d. 7½ x 5.

In treating of organic responses to physical laws, most attention is here centered on plants and mankind. Animal geography has scant attention, but the author has blazed the trail to an interesting and important phase of geographical study. The globe is divided into eight natural regions, as the tundra, the coniferous forest, the steppe, etc., and the fauna of each are described. The presentation under each type is strictly geographical following the logical order of causes and effects. The reader is introduced at the outset to the physiographic controls of the regions and then follow the general responses of all animal life as in migration and the specific responses of individual species. The book will be found of great value.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

ANTHROPOGEOGRAPHY

Ancient Town-Planning. By F. Haverfield. 152 pp. Plans, ill., index. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1913. Oxford Univ. Press, New York. 6s. 9 x 6.

This volume is but an essay toward a primer of the elementary study of this newly constituted branch of demography. The author outlines the initial condition of civic communities in the Greek and Latin culture areas. In the latter he seems somewhat slurring in his disposition of an important element. In his preface he comments upon the terms *scamnirt* and *strigirt* as unpleasant, needless and inaccurate. The pleasure lies in the German treatment of Latin material after Germanic habit. We may readily employ the terms according to the genius of our own speech as *scamnate* and *strigate*. We should regret to lose the precision of these terms of the ancient surveyor's art, for according as land was divided as *scamnate* or *strigate* we are brought into touch with the origin and character of the town street, as common or king's highway on one side, or as path of temporary convenience becoming by right of user an inde-feasible easement. This division is essential in the study of the manner of growth of any town, whether ancient or modern.

Prehistoric Times as Illustrated by Ancient Remains and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages. By the late Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury. Seventh edition, 623 pp. Ills., index. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1913. \$3.50. 9 x 6.

Recounts the latest facts and theories concerning the prehistoric traces of man. Its especial value is that it affords the educated man who is without special training an opportunity of acquainting himself with all the facts from which the age of man upon earth must be calculated, of making himself familiar with the latest scientific conclusions from these facts and of forming an opinion of his own. The chapter on the antiquity of man inclines to the view that man or some semi-human ancestors of man existed in Pliocene times, and that the predecessors of man in Miocene times were sufficiently advanced to make use of rude stone implements. The concluding chapters treat of modern savages as throwing light on their prehistoric progenitors.

DAVID H. BUEL.